The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1872. NO. 82.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners.

Success of the Administration Policy.

SEE in the first annual report of the Board of Indian Commissioners it was said, "We look forward to success in the effort to civilize the nomadic tribes with confidence, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles which interpose; but their elevation can only be the result of patient, persevering and long-continued efforts, to civilize the nomadic tribes, to change their habits, to encourage the civilization and Christianization of any barbarous people within the term of a few short years would be to ignore all the facts of history—all the experiences of human nature. Within the term of your administration the condition may be greatly improved and the foundation laid of a policy which the newly-awakened sense of justice and humanity in the American people will never permit to be abandoned."

Only three years have passed, and we have the satisfaction to congratulate you upon the remarkable success of your policy in the management of the aboriginals and the emphatic approval which it has received from the American people.

During the past year the advance of some of the tribes in civilization and Christianity has been rapid, the temper and inclination of all of them has greatly improved, and enough progress has been made in overcoming the difficulties in the case of the least promising of the tribes to give a reasonable assurance of eventual success.

The change in the characteristics of their agents, as appointed under the new system, and the visits of the committees of the Board, and of the Christian societies, besides other authorized persons sent out by the Interior Department, have inspired the Indians with a confidence in the government never before felt, and have caused a marked change for the better in their feelings and conduct. They show a more positive interest in securing for themselves their own obligations and to accept the advice of those in authority over them, and are in many cases adopting the assertion that adult Indians cannot be induced to work.

Nearly five-sixths of all the Indians of the United States and Territories are now either civilized or partly civilized, and have voluntarily taken up their present treatment they commit a smaller number of serious crimes against the whites than an equal number of white persons in any part of the Western country commit against each other.

These facts seem to be but little known, and when the telegraph announces that a white man has been killed by Indians, most persons attach the guilt to the whole race. As well might they hold the clergy and merchants of New York personally guilty of the daily murders there committed, and express a desire for their "extermination."

INDIAN SERVICE REFORM.

The removal of the patronage of the Indian Bureau from political considerations, and its transfer to the hands of the religious societies, has in most cases proved to be an effectual reform. The change in the under the old system such things as partnership between the agent and trader, or the agent and contractors, receiving a share of the supplies delivered, overestimating the weight of cattle for contract, and taking vouchers in blank to be filled with fraudulent sums; carrying false names upon the rolls; paying employes for whom there was no service; reporting employees at higher or lower salaries than provided by law and using the surplus for other purposes; farming out the appointments controlled by the agent; using annuity goods for the agents or employees; trading with the Indians; appropriating their own goods; selling annuity goods to whites; conniving with other persons to receive their annuities after distribution; having Indian concubines and allowing similar license to employees, and many other abuses, have ceased to exist. In all the honest and moral agent was the exception. Under the present system these abuses are impossible, and the official cases, and when discovered the remedy is at once applied.

Under the former rule a class of persons had been gathered about many of the agencies, in the subordinate employments, who looked upon the Indians as simply work, and the duty of accepting the share of the responsibility offered them by the government, it is to be regretted that some are not yet disposed to take what is reasonably expected of them. They can not be too cautious in the selection of the men they nominate, too stringent in the requirement that they should be married men of confirmed moral or Christian character, who, with their families, will reside upon the reservation, and be required to surround themselves with employees of a similar character.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

At the spring meeting of the Board committees were appointed to visit a number of the reservations not previously visited, and, owing to circumstances beyond their control, only a part of the intended inspections were accomplished. During the three years of its existence, including the present year, the secretary, have traveled an aggregate distance of about one hundred and fifty thousand miles in the performance of their duties. By direction of the Board, the chairman, accompanied by the secretary, visited during the past summer the Crow and Blackfeet agencies, in Montana; the Fort Hall reservation, in Idaho, and was present at the council with the Utes, in Colorado, held by commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under an act of Congress authorizing a negotiation for the purchase of a portion of their territory. They also visited the agency of the Eastern Shoshones and Bannocks, in Wyoming.

At the Shoshone agency, the chairman, by request of the Secretary of the Interior, conducted the negotiation contemplated by the act of Congress, approved June 1, 1872, which authorized the Secretary to treat with the Shoshones for the relinquishment of a portion of their reservation. The negotiation was successful, and without the usual preliminary of costly presents, or the expense of special commissioners. For a copy of the treaty made with the Shoshone Indians, the records of the council, and reports of the visits to the Shoshones, Fort Hall, and the Blackfeet, and the reservations, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying papers.

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The journeys of the committee in Montana and Idaho were made without military escort. A revision of the operation of the present policy in that region a large escort would have been necessary.

Messrs. Robert Campbell, John D. Lang and N. J. Turney rendered important service during the summer, under special appointments from the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Lang was a member of the commission to negotiate with the Utes, Mr. Turney contemplated Assistant Secretary Cowen to the Upper Missouri, and Mr. Campbell visited the Creek nation.

THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE.

The purchasing committee of the Board, consisting of Commissioners George H. Stuart, Robert Campbell, John V. Farwell, William E. Dodge and Nathan Bishop, in conjunction with Hon. F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indians Affairs, met in the City of New York during the summer for the annual purchase of Indian goods. The arrangements for receiving the proposals, awarding the contracts, and for the reception and delivery of the goods were similar to those of last year, and the business was conducted to a similarly satisfactory result.

The purchase of goods amounted to $2,022,029 99
Supplies 1,481,756 11

Total $3,504,810 10

The committee say in their report: "The saving in the article of beef alone over the prices paid prior to the supervision of the Board was almost as marked as it was last year. The average price this year was $7 71, against an average of $4 39 per hundred pounds two years ago." The following is a comparison of results, assuming the quantities to be equal:

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Showing a difference in favor of this year of..... $457,610 50

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A remote agency was being supplied (under a former administration of the Indian offices) by private purchase, or private contract, and the bills coming before the committee were rejected on account of exorbitant charges. Flour, for instance, was charged at $— per sack. In the next bills from the same quarter there was a material reduction. Flour was charged at $— per sack, and the same agency is now supplied by contract, after public letting, at $— per sack.

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The Flatheads claim to have been uniformly friendly since first visited by Lewis and Clark. They have rejected all the attempts of tribes to involve them in wars against the United States, and their assistance has often been sought by the white man's enemies unconstrained.

During the recent visit of the chairman of the Board to Montana, the citizens of the Territory supplied for government arms with which to defend their homes, and urged the establishment of a military fort in the valley, on the pretext that the Indians refused to remove. Their fears were without foundation, and there is reason to believe that the military post is desired more for profit than protection.

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THE APACHES.

Early in the year the Board felt serious apprehensions that the issue of too scanty rations, and the requirement that the Indians who had been taught peace should attend a daily roll call, thus preventing their farming, would defeat the benevolent intention of the government. It was thought that should the policy of executing the treaties be largely delivered, overestimating the weight of cattle for contract, taking vouchers in blank to be filled with fraudulent sums; carrying false names upon the rolls; paying employes for whom there was no service; reporting employees at higher or lower salaries than provided by law and using the surplus for other purposes; farming out the appointments controlled by the agent; using annuity goods for the agents or employees; trading with the Indians; appropriating their own goods; selling annuity goods to whites; conniving with other persons to receive their annuities after distribution; having Indian concubines and allowing similar license to employees, and many other abuses, have ceased to exist. In all the honest and moral agent was the exception. Under the present system these abuses are impossible, and the official cases, and when discovered the remedy is at once applied.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1872.

THE Indian Commissioners report, which we print in this issue, will be found an interesting document, in spite of its length. Its publication has been delayed for several days, on account of the pressure of other matter on our columns.

IT is reported that General HARRY WHITE intends to resign his position as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, in order to retain his seat in the Senate, since he cannot occupy both positions simultaneously. Should this purpose be carried out it is rumored that Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN will be chosen to fill the vacancy.

SEVERAL influential newspapers of the State are urging the Constitutional Convention to prohibit the Legislature from passing any law levying a militia tax. The militia laws are certainly very defective, and in many sections of the State are almost a dead letter. Unless we can have a much better militia system than the present, the authority to legislate on the subject ought to be withheld.

WE HAVE heretofore abstained from commenting on the trouble in New Orleans, for the reason that it was exceedingly difficult to get at all the real facts and circumstances of the miserable squabble. Governor WARMOUTH was clearly guilty of insolent contempt of court in issuing his proclamation of election while a prohibitory order of the United States Court remained in force. On the other hand, it is claimed by the conservatives that there is no law or precedent for the counting of the votes, supported by affidavit, which were excluded by WARMOUTH'S registrars. That unscrupulous person will be likely, however, to find in the end that he has shouldered a responsibility too heavy to bear. It is a noticeable fact that, while the Pittsburgh *Post*, in its references to the Imbroglio, denounces, as "an insolent interference of the general government," the action of the Federal judge to whom the case was referred, the leading Democratic paper of New England censures the President's "policy of non-interference" as being the main cause of the muddle; while the Chicago *Times*, a representative of the same political doctrines, thinks that no decent person will regret that WARMOUTH has been worsted in the struggle, which is probably pretty nearly the fact.

WE have heretofore noted the progress of the controversy between the people and the railroads. The matter has at length reached Congress. Last session the House Committee on Commerce were charged with the duty of investigating charges of unfairness on the part of transportation companies; the principal charge being that the companies carried through passengers and freight at losing prices, making the losses good by heavy overcharges in local passenger and freight rates. It is said that the Committee have found the complaint to be, in many instances, true, and they propose to remedy it by Congressional enactment, on the constitutional ground that Congress can regulate commerce between the States. A bill has therefore been prepared, which it is proposed, if possible, to press to passage during the present session, providing that way passengers and freight shall not be subjected to higher rates of charge per mile than the lowest rates charged by the same line for the same service over any other part of the line, and entitling persons subjected to such discriminative charges to recover the excess, with costs and counsel fees. The provisions of the act apply to all common carriers in carrying passengers or freights from one State to or through another State. The bill will be likely to give rise to a lively discussion.

EVER since the Presidential election the staple grievance of the Democratic organ in this city has been the "usurpation" and "centralization" of the general government, as opposed to the constitutional rights of the "sovereign States; apropos of which subject, here is a nut for that paper to crack at its leisure. Some time ago the New York *World*, the oracle whence the organ in question principally derives its inspiration, brought forward a proposition to fix by law a uniform day throughout the country for the holding of State elections, so that all State elections shall be held on the same day; and this week Mr. HIBBARD, of New Hampshire, a Democratic member of the House, offered a constitutional amendment embodying a similar requirement. Our local contemporary holds that the most valuable and sacred right which any State possesses is that of regulating its own State and local elections in its own way—carrying its doctrines of State rights to the verge of maintaining that the national government has not even a right to interfere at national elections, or for the purpose of protecting citizens of the United States. Yet here is a Democratic scheme which, without in any way consulting the wishes, interests, or "rights" of the people of the several States, proposes to give Congress absolute authority over the whole matter. It is to be presumed, from the silence of our neighbor concerning the subject, that the proposition has escaped its attention. It will now, in all probability, denounce the "centralizing" and "usurping" project without stint.

CRIME in Philadelphia is shown to be on the decrease, by statistics laid before the Grand Jury, by Judge PAXSON, at the opening of the December term of the Criminal Court. The number of arrests in the city for the year is about 40,000, or nearly double that of the preceding year. The Judge states that this increased number of arrests does not prove a proportionate increase of crime; for the reason that while the arrests for minor offenses have largely exceeded those of the previous year, burglaries and robberies have decreased. The increased arrests result from the greater efficiency of the police in apprehending those guilty of breaches of the peace, drunkenness, and violations of municipal regulations. In regard to the underlying cause of the great mass of minor offenses, and many of the higher grades, Philadelphia forms no exception to the rule. Judge PAXSON says this underlying cause "is to be found in intemperance," and that "there can be no change for the better under our present license system." Some of the newspapers except to the latter assertion, and hold that a proper enforcement of the license laws would greatly abate the evils of intemperance. There are four thousand unlicensed taverns in that city, where the worst grades of intoxicating drinks are dealt out to the most degraded classes, and it is contended that if these doggeries were suppressed, crime would be correspondently diminished. Judge PAXSON compliments the police on their efficiency in enforcing the laws; but since there are four thousand unlicensed taverns in the city, the compliment smacks of sarcasm.

PEOPLE generally are beginning to discuss the present system of trial by jury with considerable severity of criticism and distrust. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana, which provides that a majority of two-thirds shall be sufficient to secure a verdict, instead of unanimous agreement, as at present required. Other Legislatures, also, in view of the rarity of conviction for the graver crimes, compared with the ever increasing frequency of the crimes themselves, will probably in course of time be compelled to give attention to the matter. Whether the fault lies as much in the system as in the manner in which it is conducted is perhaps an open question. With respect to capital crimes, for instance, our jurors are compelled to take facts as elicited by the developments of modern science, and then try them by the strict letter of antiquated law. With not a few other classes of offenses, also, experience has shown that the jury system, as at present in vogue, is rather a protection for the criminal orders than for law abiding citizens. The great aim of counsel appears to be to "hang a jury," as it is called; since if but a single member of that body is so worked upon as to make him doubt, justice is apt to be defeated; while, if it be a civil case, the parties are subjected to additional expense, not to speak of the waste of time and renewed anxiety of mind incident to the frustration of the legitimate objects of a suit. Certain that the safety of society and the ends of justice are not met under the existing dispensation. How to remedy the evil is the question.

Louisiana wishes it understood that more than ten months of farming weather are annually enjoyed in Louisiana, against less than five months in the latitude of New York or Wisconsin; that during this period the farmer may profitably engage in almost every variety of tropical culture; that Louisiana, with her 20,000 miles of river, lake and bayou navigation, enjoys natural facilities for travel and transportation unequaled by any other State in the Union; and that, as accessory to these, three important lines of railroad are already in operation, and two others are in rapid process of construction. But then it has also Warmouth.

The Italian opera season came to a close in New York last Saturday, after forty performances, at ten of which Miss Kellogg was the star and Lucca at the other thirty. The performances at which Miss Kellogg was the attraction gave a return of $21,620, and Lucca was worth $19,764, making the gross receipts $126,413. This exceeds by nearly $20,000 the sum that Nilsson brought to the treasury last year.

Recently there came through the Savannah, Georgia, postoffice a registered letter from some foreign country, containing $20,000 worth of diamonds. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed voluntarily took it to the custom house and paid the legal duties upon it.

THE UNHAPPY SOUTH.

One of the leading New York journals is calling on President GRANT to interpose his authority and influence for the salvation of the South. It is impossible to tell or to conjecture precisely in what manner or to what extent the newspaper referred to, desires the President to intervene in Southern affairs. When thinking on the subject, one soon becomes involved and embarrassed in the reflections which connect themselves with the popular form of our government, and with the peculiar limitations of the national constitution. No doubt a sagacious administrator invested with the powers of a Roman proconsul, or even with the influence and its associated military force of an English viceroy, could in the course of a few months restore order to be followed in the course of a few years by general prosperity in the South. This resource may not be thought of as belonging to the possibilities of the position. Even the time for martial law and military government under Presidential or Congressional auspices has gone by, never to return, we trust. The people of the South of both races, under the conditions which they have incurred by their own acts, must be left to themselves, by means of their own State and municipal machinery of polity and laws to work out their own destiny, whether it is to culminate in social and industrial prosperity, or in general shipwreck and ruin.

Americans of the North must find it impossible otherwise than by making a special study of the subject, to understand in their details and complications the feuds and disputes by which Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and perhaps other of the Southern States are agitated. Essentially they are mere scrambles for office among adventurers, of whom, perhaps, not one possesses such qualifications for the place to which he aspires as would recommend him to a really enlightened constituency. Happily, to Northern people the grounds of these feuds are as unimportant and as destitute of interest as the ancient wars between the cranes and the pigmies, or as the modern wars between the kites and the crows. Neither the people of the North nor their representatives are qualified to sit in judgment upon these local controversies. If the citizens among whom they arise permit them to grow and continue until they result in anarchy and petty civil wars, the fact simply proves that the citizens are either not fit for self-government, or that for some reason they do not choose to exercise their gifts. And this is equally true of those parts of the Southern country in which the scoundrels and the ignoramuses have without hindrance or interruption combined their forces for the perpetration of colossal robberies under the forms of law, and have thus reduced great States, distinguished in former times for financial integrity and soundness, to the verge of bankruptcy. If these are the legitimate outcome of self-government by the people in those States, then there can be no question longer about their competence for the functions. They can not govern themselves.

In fact there are few communities, if a single one, in the United States, so generally pervaded by intelligence and virtue, that social, economical and political shipwreck would not be the result of surrendering the government into the hands of its ignorant and dishonest members. Look back at New York city, ruled by the Boss and the low Irish; prolonged a few years more the rule of Tammany would have rendered even the New York treasury bankrupt, and while it continued neither life nor property was secure. In several respects the Irish regime in the metropolis will illustrate the regime which arose in the Southern States after the war. In New York the mercantile and well to do classes, devoted either to business or amusement or intellectual pursuits, thought they had no time, as they certainly had no inclination, to attend to municipal affairs. Some of them fastidiously shrank from the vulgar associations of the concern; others despaired of making their influence felt in the control of the government; others deliberately estimated the money value of their time and concluded that, after making allowance for the robbery resulting from their neglect, they would be gainers in the end, and still others abstained from participation in city politics in mere indolence. The deplorable results of the indulgence are familiar to all the world in the facts which show what rascality and ignorance united can do when permitted to bear rule. And in the Southern States the truth has been exemplified on a much more extensive scale.

No thoughtful Northern man regarded without grave misgivings and apprehensions the necessity of conferring the right of suffrage on the freedmen. Mr. BANCROFT, in his history of the United States, apologizing for American slavery, asserted that in all the annals of mankind there was to be found no instance of a people rising in a little more than two hundred years from so low a grade of barbarism to so high a grade of civilization as had been attained by the negroes in their state of servitude. And, no doubt, the slaves of the South had acquired some of the elements of civilization. Immediately on their emancipation they were quite as well fitted to receive training in the duties of citizenship as the illiterate Celts from Tipperary, whom we are wont to hail as valuable accessions to the ranks of republican pupilage. And yet the act which at once admitted so many utterly ignorant negroes to all the privileges of American citizenship could be justified only by the necessity of the case. The ballot was indispensable to the freedmen as a means of self defense, and, under the circumstances, to withhold it would have been an act of cruelty. We are also fully warranted by the results of the experiment in thinking that, if the respectable white population of the South had early accepted the situation as final and unchangeable, and had sincerely tried to make the best of it, at least very many of the evils of which they now complain would have been avoided. The conduct of the slaves during the war and after its close proved that their late owners had only to adapt themselves to the new position assigned them, in order to retain or gain the confidence of the freedmen, and to rule them by persuasion and conviction as they had formerly ruled them by authority and force. By courteous and conciliatory treatment of Northern visitors who proposed to settle in the country they might have secured in a better class of carpet-baggers so-called, coadjutors who would have aided them in the reorganization of their society on satisfactory and durable foundations. In a word, they might, in all human probability, have so controlled the illiterate element with which they had to do, as long before now to have restored a good measure of prosperity to their States. But the curse of the institution for which they rebelled, was still upon them in its deadly fruits, arrogance, indolence of nature, ignorance of business, and utter unadaptation to the struggles of a free society. They overrated their own importance in the nation, failing to comprehend how completely the system just overthrown belonged to the past, and how soon they would themselves be pushed aside or swept down and almost forgotten, except as they might establish themselves in the new order of things introduced. Either fiercely resisting reconstruction, and hoping for a backward revolution, or languishing aloof in sullen a pathy from the newcomers about whom they disdained a wooding all attempt to influence for either good or evil the lately enfranchised slaves, they have allowed all political power to pass into the hands of men foreign to the State. As to the evils of carpet-bag rule in many cases, there can be no doubt. As a general thing a slave was never able to understand the sacred distinction of *meum* and *tuum*, and it is not remarkable that the freedmen for the most part fail to comprehend either the importance or even the nature of financial credit. Even when honest in their way, they cannot always understand why a rascal, if kind and complaisant to them, should not be placed in a position of trust and responsibility.

But, as we have already said in substance, it does not seem that the people of the N rth or the national government can do anything to remedy a state of things which originated with the sufferers, and which, unless remedied by them, must be left to work out their own cure. Though a lamentable spectacle, it is really less lamentable and hopeless than the spectacle presented by the South in the days of slavery.

OBITUARY.

Hon. William Haslett.

Hon. William Haslett died at his residence in the borough of Butler on the 10th inst., in his fifty-seventh year. Mr. Haslett has been a prominent man in Western Pennsylvania for many years past. In 1836 he founded the journal known as the *Butler County Whig*, which had in its day no little political influence. In 1839 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Allegheny and Butler counties, and served his constituents faithfully and well. He was chosen to a seat in the House of Representatives in 1866, and during the sessions of that and the succeeding year was always found supporting the Union cause in the struggle for existence. For the greater part of his life he has been an editor, in which position he gained considerable distinction.

THE British *Medical Journal* informs us that the manufacture of oxygen on a large scale by the Tessie de Motay process is an established fact. The process consists in heating the manganate of soda in steam; oxygen is discharged, and water absorbed, caustic soda and oxide of manganese being the result. Upon heating this in a current of air, oxygen is taken up, and a manganate of soda reformed, which admits of a repetition of the process. The oxygen is thus being constantly extracted from the atmosphere. In Brussels a manufactory of this oxygen has commenced operations, and is now furnishing a supply of the gas, to aid in increasing the illuminating power of ordinary gas in the Gaiety Theatre. The gas is compressed into iron cylinders, and thus rendered very portable. It may be used as a remedial agent, by supplying any additional quantity of vital air to the atmosphere of a sick room.

The chief Court of Appeals at Ansberg has convicted a naughty Prince, his Serene Highness, Frederick William of Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, brother of the reigning Prince, and sentenced him to four years' imprisonment for ill-treating a woman.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Hartford, Connecticut, man has succeeded, after several years of study and experimenting, in solving the problem of oxydizing crude petroleum and other oils, for which he has obtained letters patent. Thousands of dollars have been expended in trying to accomplish this by chemists and others, but with no effect until now. This, it is thought, will increase the yield from ten to fifteen per cent.

The people of West Virginia propose to take a step backward in the progress of civil government. The new constitution abolishes the township system—the most vital democratic feature that can be engrafted into any State constitution, and comes back to the old system of county courts, under which the popular voice is relieved from nearly all the duties of self-government.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend the adoption in the mercantile marine of the United States the commercial code of signals as now used by the navy of this country and all other commercial nations.

Some weeks ago a paragraph was published in the newspapers of this country stating that one of the smaller German States, the Principality of Reuss, had pardoned two criminals upon condition of their emigration to the United States. It is now said on authority, that no such names as those mentioned in the paragraph can be found, neither the name of a German newspaper in which it was alleged the account was published.

A proposition to call a convention to amend the State constitution of New Jersey is being discussed in the New Jersey papers. The Trenton *Gazette* thinks there are several particulars in which the constitution needs amending.

A well-informed western paper says: "France is a tinder-box, and President Thiers is sitting on the safety valve."

The merchant marine of the world the current year, according to figures published by the Statistical Bureau of Brussels, consists of 61,961 vessels, measuring 18,214,585 tons. The sailing vessels number 56,727, measuring 14,566,873 tons, and the steamers number 5,235, measuring 3,650,670 tons.

The area of soil suitable for grape production in California is said to exceed that of France in the proportion of four to one, or 18,000,000 acres in California to about 4,640,000 for France; and yet California has 14,000 square miles less of territory than France. It will not be long till the wines of California are in sharp competition with the best brands of France.

One of the efforts of the present Indian policy upon the Indians is illustrated by the fact that in the last year the value of their individual property has increased from $3,942,000 to $9,941,000. Evidently respect for their rights has induced an approach to thrift among them, which of itself will develop a desire for peace. The possession of property has a wonderfully conservative influence.

Illinois has been asked to send for exhibition at the Vienna Exposition, maps, documents, photographs, surveys, geological and other reports, and any other papers which will illustrate the resources, growth and prosperity of the State.

People who believe the current stories about intelligent dogs will read with pride that a lost dog in Norfolk, Virginia, having seen its master's advertisement in one of the local prints, promptly went home.

A California farmer recently purchased a vessel for which he paid $52,000; preferring to buy a ship outright than to pay an equivalent sum in the shape of freight.

The Mercantile Beneficial Association of Philadelphia, which recently celebrated its thirty-first anniversary, has one hundred and sixty-two life and four hundred and ninety-three annual members, and a securely invested fund of $36,429.

The most curious of the many strikes which are now vexing the employers of the old world is that of the leading Paris actresses. They do not want more pay, but are groaning under the necessity of paying large sums for genuine jewels and costly silks and velvets. It is to be supposed that the ladies will conquer in this case.

PERSONAL.

The two daughters of Mr. Greeley have, through their inherited distinction, their own personal worth and accomplishments and the great afflictions through which they have lately been called upon to pass, become extremely interesting to well disposed people all over the country. Miss Ida is more of the Spanish than the American cast, being a typical brunette. She is rather taller than the medium height, but well formed and pretty. Possessing intelligence far above the ordinary, she has long kept herself posted not only on the current matters of the day but on still more abstruse subjects. The story of her engagement to the pursuer of the ill-fated Missouri, it is said, grew out of some hints drawn out by himself of a briefe f intimacy with Miss Ida, and, between untrue, they have given that lady considerable annoyance. The family became acquainted with him on their trip to Nassau, and with constant courtesy asked him to call. He not only called, but remained some time, but, through treating him well, the lady gave him no encouragement. Miss Ida was educated in a convent, and as a consequence she is a devout Roman Catholic. Miss Gabrielle is the exact opposite of her sister in appearance. She is flaxen-haired, sweet-faced, and somewhat taller than Ida, but exceedingly gentle. Having perhaps less independence and determination, she is yet as much to be admired in her way.

It is intimated that Tilton will publish a statement in the *Golden Age* denying the domestic circulation recently alluded to by Woodhull & Claflin. His statement has been prepared for some time, but withheld until the women were released from jail. Tilton at first determined to ignore the whole matter, but has been so severely pressed that he has determined to make a statement.

General Jubal A. Early writes: "The sensational story that has lately gone the rounds of the papers from the very sensational book of a General Reeve, will be seen at once to have no foundation in fact by any one to be ever heard General Jackson converse, and will take the trouble to read the transcendental language put into his mouth by the author; and that the sensational story of the soldier in dark clothes at Chancellorsville, is all a myth, connected, no doubt, to Bisonic straggler, as an 'army correspondent.' Jackson was no moonstruck, star gazing gabster, and I have been pained to see circulation given to the absurd story by some of the Virginia papers."

Forthcoming fashionable weddings in Washington are announced as follows:—Miss Nannie Davis and Colonel Foster, United States Engineers; Miss Effie Nicholson and Mr. Dangerfield; Miss Hynes and Mr. Tracy, member of Congress from Louisiana, and Miss Maggie Wilson and Mr. Sam Young; Miss Stoughton and Paymaster Bacon.

The late John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York, left an estate valued at from three to five millions, of which the personal property is bequeathed to his wife, the income of the remainder to be divided between her and his two sons in the proportion of three-fourths for the latter during fifteen years, at the expiration of which time the capital is to be similarly divided.

A good story is told on the late Count Brassier de St. Simon, who for many years represented Prussia at the court of Turin, and who died at Rome the other day, past eighty years, as the ambassador of Germany. He gave two or three State dinners a year, which were the terror of the diplomatic corps, for the cooking was bad, the wines were worse, and whoever carried an appetite to those dinners was sure to bring away from them a dyspepsia. One day, when the French minister was dining with him, as the butler proffered two sorts of wine to the Frenchman, Count Brassier de St. Simon bent over and said and whispered: "My dear fellow, refuse the *Mistre Roule*." The French minister asked: "Wherefore, my dear host? And pray tell me whence comes that brand; I have never before heard of it?" "My dear fellow—but come, you must pocket my word of honor never to betray me.—I'll reveal the mystery to you. My wine merchant at Bordeaux sent me two casks of excellent wine two months ago. As ill-luck would have it, they spoiled on the way. I could not afford to lose two casks of expensive wine; so I kept my own counsel, bought two casks of cheap Saronham wine, and mixed together the contents of the four casks and named the stuff 'Royal Mixture, *Mistre Roule*.' It is delicious—so delicious I never touch it myself, but keep all of it for my friends. You, too, had better leave it to them, my dear fellow."

The American Iron Trade.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

According to the official statement of the British Board of Trade for the year 1871, the exports of iron in that year, from the British isles to the United States, of all kinds, wrought and unwrought, were 1,064,246 tons, and as the American production the same year was about 1,250,000 tons, the aggregate consumption in this country for the year would be about 2,300,000; whereas, the American iron interests have heretofore only estimated it at 2,600,000. So that the consumption of iron in this country increases much less than the trade itself seems to be aware. A large part of this consumption has been stimulated by the united and enterprising management of the capitalists connected with the trade, who have taken numerous and heavy risks in railroads, steamships, and manufactures of all kinds, in order to keep the market for iron and iron products steadily ahead of the supply. Were it not for this influence a large part of the new railroad movements would never get beyond paper projections. So much has been artificial and published by free traders about the profits of American iron masters and iron manufacturers, and their alien overgrown monopolists, that the country at large really does not seem to know how greatly it is indebted to these men for the financial improvements everywhere visible. So far from wringing exorbitant prices from needy consumers, many of these iron firms create the trade upon which they prosper, by throwing their capital boldly into railway and other enterprises, which without them could have no fiscal standing at all.

The American iron trade has done much more toward stimulating the national progress than it has received credit for, and all the surplus profits over and above the running expenses and cost of living, have been embarked freely in the boldest enterprises for opening new markets and larger employing the consumption of iron and iron products in the United States. What is here said relates, it is true, chiefly to the iron interests of Pennsylvania, because here they have been combined and led brilliantly by our railroad capitalists. In other States, and especially in New York and New England, this has not been the case, because the railroad capitalists of these States seem to have been possessed by a mania to import foreign rails, or anything else of iron or steel needed by them, on the score of cheapness, and have thereby totally lost the aid and sympathy of these iron manufacturers in the undertakings in which they have been engaged. The consequence is, that they have not distinguished themselves by building new works, but by stock jobbing schemes to grab lines already built.

Hence the progress of the great corporate enterprises in which Philadelphia has been so extensively engaged may be said to represent largely the iron and coal interests of the Commonwealth. Philadelphia capital and enterprise lead the way, and the iron and coal interests rally together with it and render success practicable. All the protection, then, that the trade can get to further develop its character richly repays the whole republic; for while Pennsylvania flourishes on it, the works she builds will be a help to the rest in progress and prosperity. New York and New England have far more than Pennsylvania, and might have com more with it. But the compact and skillfully managed combination of our interests has been more than a match for our northern rivals in railroading and iron shipbuilding; and attracted by the unity and success of this combination the capitalists of New York and New England are always ready to join our enterprises. These men see plainly that if Philadelphia unites to achieve a scheme in coal or iron, whether it be a railroad to Lake Superior, or to the Pacific, or to the Gulf, or a steamship line to Liverpool entirely our own, it is bound to succeed. And hence we often turn in sort of Micawber fashion, that is we ask for a subscription of twenty millions of dollars, to enable our Pennsylvania Steam Ship Company to engage in general commercial enterprise, the States of New England and New York would take their full share in it, since they know that the country is developed by the immense railway and manufacturing capital of Pennsylvania. These are the causes that explain the prodigious growth of the American iron trade.

Chase for $260,000,000.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

Yesterday, while the crowd at Masonic Hall was going into convulsions at every turn of the wheel, B. F. Chase, Esq., of this city, quietly received intelligence of an event fraught with consequences similar to those of the "Big Four" number in the lottery. The great English chancery suit of Tolmey vs. Chase heirs, involving an estate worth £52,000,000, or about $260,000,000, which has been in the courts of London for the last thirty years, has been decided in favor of the Chase heirs, who number about 100. Daniel Webster was at one time counsel for the American Chase heirs, and Robert Peel and Sir John Russell once endeavored to make a compromise with the heirs through Mr. Russell. We congratulate Mr. Chase upon his good fortune. It is certainly better than an election to Congress.

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,

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EXTRA HONEY SYRUP—CHOICE White Syrup just received; also, Lowering Steam Syrup for sale by the barrel, keg or gallon, at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. McKNIGHT & CO.,

Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

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For Presents!

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BROCHE SHAWLS,
WOOL SHAWLS,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
FELT SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FURS, FURS,
MISSES' FURS,
LADIES' FURS,
BLANKETS,
COVERLETS,
COMFORTABLES,
QUILTS, Marseilles and Honeycomb,
CLOTH CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
LADIES' SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CLOAKING VELVET.

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Federal Street, Allegheny

GREAT CLOSI NG OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS!

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to the ports of the largest Scandinavia and London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a LIEN on the whole Road, for sixteen years to run, is an A solid security, and pays 7% per cent. on the investment.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 12, 1872.

Life insurance circles are now thrown into a perfect flutter of excitement over the announcement of the "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York," that it has decided to make a reduction in the rate of insurance of about 25 per cent. on the old premiums. Prof. Bartlett, their distinguished actuary, says that after a critical examination of the thirty years' experience of the company, and on mature deliberation, the Trustees have unanimously resolved on this very important step. In the circular making the announcement, the public are given more light on the mysteries of the actual cost, loading, and expenses of insurance than ever before. Most policy holders in mutual life insurance companies have long since come to the conclusion that the whole dividend system has been manipulated in so many ways that the whole object of it has been to deceive the public with promises of large dividends, which has in no case been fulfilled. The term *dividend* in life insurance is essentially a misnomer, for the earnings of the premiums on a life policy are essential to its existence and must be accumulated against the inevitable day of payment. The money returned to the policy holder is really the excess over the *cost* of insurance, which the company, having made use of for one, two or five years, gives back to the insured, and which they never should have taken from him.

The system has probably brought more reproach and distrust into life insurance than any other thing connected therewith, giving unscrupulous agents opportunities to make statements, the truth or falsity of which the insured could not test, and which the companies themselves, tacitly sanctioning, never could fulfill. Scores of policies are every year allowed to lapse because the promises made the applicant are not fulfilled to the insured.

The true system in life, as well as in fire insurance, is for the parties concerned to make a plain contract, "for so much money so much insurance," the premium and the policy being each an invariable quantity; it is the only honest form of assurance, and certainly the most satisfactory. The step taken by the "Mutual Life," with the reasons given therefor, is a heavy blow at the dividend delusion and a substantial indorsement of the low rate, non-participating plans of insurance. The new rates are not yet as low as those of the best stock companies, so there is yet room for a further decline.

After examining the mass of matter which this review of the "Mutual Life" has brought forth, we can congratulate her policy holders that a step in the right direction has been taken, and to those interested in stock life companies, either as managers or policy holders, we say that there could be no more brilliant, weighty, effectual or conclusive vindication of their system than the reduction of rates by the old "Mutual Life."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Evng.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 5-20s (new)	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾	116¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	119¾	119¾	119¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	119¾

—There are five cases under advisement in the United States Supreme Court, Washington, in which H. H. Barnes is a party against certain railroad companies. They involve the question whether the act of Congress, approved 30th of June, 1864, authorizing the levy and collection of a tax on dividends declared by railroad companies in 1869, but declared to be payable at a time after December 31st of that year, and therefore not receivable by stockholders until in the year 1870. The case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, involves the question whether a law of the State that imposes a tax upon the transportation of freight from or into the State of Pennsylvania from other States is unconstitutional, as coming into conflict with the provision which confers upon the general government the power to regulate commerce between the several States. This case has been once argued, and the parties have been ordered to submit briefs.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 12, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	5:00.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton					
Western Union Tel.	75¾				75¾
Quicksilver	47¾	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
Pacific Mail	35				34¾
Adams Express	82¼				
Wells, Fargo Express	87				
American Exp'ss	60				
United States Express					
New York Central	95¾	96¼	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	19¾	20	20	20	20
Michigan Central	94				
Michigan Southern	91¼	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	127				
Cleveland and Pittsb'h					
Chicago and Northwest	82¾	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
Do preferred	92¾	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Fort Wayne	97				
Do. preferred	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
Wabash	39¾				
Do. Preferred	54				
Fort Wayne	97				
Ohio and Mississippi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Union Pacific	34¾	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
Chicago and Alton	111¾				111¾
Do. preferred	94				
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9¾	9¾			
Harlem	125				
New Jersey Central	93¾				

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	27	North Penna. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	58¾	United Co.	41¾
Catawissa	32¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	38¾	Reading	98¾

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 11.—The market is inactive, and but few sales are reported. Manufacturers are absent from the city, being busy at home taking account of stock. The supply held by dealers continues light. Producers are still firm in their demands, and are unwilling to dispose of them at prices below the ruling rates of sales here. Advices from London are favorable, that market being reported firm at the late advanced prices. The sales have comprised 2,000 Cape at 46@47c; 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 37 to 38c; 20,000 Montevideo, 37 to 38c; 10,000 Peruvian, 60c; 25 bales super do, 65c; 5,000 lbs do, 59@60c; 1,000 Ecuadorean, 57c.

PHILADELPHIA.

December 11.—There is very little doing, and prices favor buyers. We quote prime fleece, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 48c; X at 46c; medium (¼ by ¾ blood), 46@46c; coarse (¼ blood), 45c; common 44c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other western States, fine (X to XX), 46c; medium 45c; coarse 44c; common, 43c; clothing washed 56c; fine unwashed 38c; medium unwashed 35c; coarse burry unwashed 32c; tub washed fleece, fine and choice, 52@53c; medium 50@51c; coarse and super pulled 50c; Philadelphia, Montgomery and Chester county and western merino pulled 50@52c; country and western merino pulled 50@52c.—*North American.*

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Cotton firm and higher at 18½@18¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; holders offer in orders from store. Wheat dull and lower; No 3 spring $1 10@1 10½; No 2 red fall $1 16. Corn firmer; No 2 mixed 32c; sales to-morrow at 32c. Oats and lower; offered No 2, 30c; 2 cars wanted. Whisky steady and firm at 90c. Hay quiet and unchanged at $17@18 75. Bacon dull; shoulders 6c; clear side boxed 7½c; clear ribbed 7¾c; clear side 7¾c. Lard nominal at 9½@9¾c. Pork nominal at $15 50@15 75. Hogs unchanged at $3 50@3 75; bulk sales at $3 60@3 70.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY MORNING, December 12, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 5	1,760	9,000	5,200	15	120
Friday, Dec. 6	505	1,500	400	15	254
Saturday, Dec. 7	1,240	5,400	2,000	15	17
Monday, Dec. 9	1,200	7,000	2,000		
Tuesday, Dec. 10	1,200	11,000	2,000	12	1
Wednesday, Dec. 11	800	3,200	2,300		
Total	8,185	24,300	13,600	60	170
Last week	6,800	28,000	13,800	30	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Dec. 5	2,100	5,600	2,300	30	119
Friday, Dec. 6	400	1,000	1,000		
Saturday, Dec. 7	2,000	4,700	1,000		
Monday, Dec. 9	1,100	5,100	1,000		34
Tuesday, Dec. 10	1,200	8,500	1,600	30	17
Wednesday, Dec. 11	850	3,200	3,200		
Total	7,650	27,300	8,600	60	170
Last week	6,000	27,125	14,400	80	17

Cattle.

At the time of closing our last report the market was active with a very light supply. The holders of cattle had the advantage of the situation, and buyers were forced to purchase at an advance of from ½ to ¾c over prices of the week previous, trade closing on Thursday evening firm. On Friday the run, as will be seen by arrivals above were light, till noon scarcely any other cattle coming in. Throughout the day the offerings were fair in number and poor in quality. The holders were firm in their demands, and succeeded in selling all kinds of cattle. On Saturday the yards were cleaned of stock and the buyers left for the east. The light run had undoubtedly helped the market, as it enabled holders to get the prices they did, for although the number of buyers present was larger and a better demand, still the markets East had not improved any, and it was with considerable grumbling the buyers paid the advance. The report of a better market has caused a heavier run here, and up till Tuesday the number of cattle intended for sale at this point was some twenty or twenty-five cars in excess of the same time last week. On Tuesday the number of buyers present was fair, but most of them held back, expecting increased receipts and thinking to walk on boards, and from this cause not many cattle changed hands, the market closing in the evening firm. On Wednesday the principle buyers were in hourly, and by noon it was said that there were fully fifty cars more on the market than for the same time last week. Notwithstanding this fact there has been no decline in prices, and holders are firm and expect to be able to sell at about last week's figures. The number of buyers, at above stated, is fair, and among them are a great many from small country towns, who take the medium and lower grade of cattle. Some of these buyers are purchasing in order to get home, and we think the sales made thus far are up to last week's rates in quality the bulk of the offerings are as usual common and medium grades but there are some extra and also a few lots of fancy on Christmas cattle.

This latter grade (as the name indicates) for this particular reason of the year, and any one who had not been watching the markets closely, and hears of 7c as the highest quotations, and shortly after read of cattle selling at 9c per lb live weight, come to the conclusion that there has been a sudden advance. Such has not been the case. While cattle have sold even as high as $10 50 per 100 lbs this week, the market for other grades remains the same. Some of the finest cattle ever offered in any market are here this week, and among the lots there are plenty of cattle of a ten cents weight and as high as $5 75@6 00 per 100 lbs monsters have been fed and cared for like children, and it is well worth a trip to the yards to see them.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 25; extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $4 75; common $3 75 to $4 00; stockers good) $3 75 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs since our last report has been lighter, the market on Friday and Monday last was about the same as preceding days of the week, closing on Saturday night dull and unchanged. By Monday the receipts had increased materially, and the market ruled lower and firm. On Tuesday it was also light, and trade was moderately active, closing in the evening at a slight advance over Monday's figures. On Wednesday the run was light, during the fore part of the day, and the market moderately active. During the afternoon hogs came in pretty thick, and trade became slow, which made it weaker. Toward evening the buyers quit purchasing, and the feeling among holders was that the market was on the decline. This, however, will depend on the run. Light smooth hogs, weighing from 125 to 175 lbs, are still in the best demand, and sell more readily than any other kind, and are selling from 5c to ¼c higher than the same kind of heavier hogs. A good many hogs are going forward on commission, and buyers for Philadelphia purchase but slightly while this is the case.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphias, $4 25; prime Philadelphias, $4 10 @4 15; prime Yorkers, $4 00@4 20; light pigs, $4 25@4 40; common, $4.

Sheep.

The run of sheep since our last report has been fair (5 cars in all), and quite a number of buyers here this week, and although trade cannot be called brisk, is still active. There are several brands of extra fancy sheep on sale, and these are taken at no point of variation from the offerings on best here for a long time. For prime sheep there is a good demand and sales are made readily at about last week's figures. For fancy sheep and heavy weights there is also a fair inquiry, and while buyers are willing to purchase these they say the prices asked is more fancy than the stock, and we have seen them refuse $5 50 per 100 lbs and takes a longer time to dispose of fancy stock at these prices than for a prime lot of sheep at market rates. Common stock seems to be neglected and sells slow as there is but very little inquiry for it.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wools, $6 50@6 60; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime 85 lbs, $4 25@4 75; common, $3 50@4 00.

Cattle.

HUDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,250	4 37½	5
19	1,200	4 25	19
20	1,150	4 00	3
20	1,100	3 62½	2
18	1,050	3 50	18
19	1,000	3 37½	19
20	950	3 25	17
19	900	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
17	1,500	$4 62½	2
18	1,450	4 50	2
19	1,400	4 37½	2
20	1,350	4 25	2
18	1,300	4 12½	2
19	1,250	4 00	2
20	1,200	3 87½	2
18	1,150	3 75	2
19	1,100	3 62½	2
20	1,050	3 50	2
18	1,000	3 37½	2
19	950	3 25	2
20	900	3 12½	2
18	850	3 00	2
19	800	2 87½	2
20	750	2 75	2
18	700	2 62½	2
19	650	2 50	2
20	600	2 37½	2
18	550	2 25	2
19	500	2 12½	2
20	450	2 00	2

HUDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
17	1,500	$4 62½	2
18	1,450	4 50	2
19	1,400	4 37½	2
20	1,350	4 25	2
18	1,300	4 12½	2
19	1,250	4 00	2
20	1,200	3 87½	2
18	1,150	3 75	2
19	1,100	3 62½	2
20	1,050	3 50	2
18	1,000	3 37½	2
19	950	3 25	2
20	900	3 12½	2
18	850	3 00	2
19	800	2 87½	2
20	750	2 75	2
18	700	2 62½	2
19	650	2 50	2
20	600	2 37½	2
18	550	2 25	2
19	500	2 12½	2
20	450	2 00	2

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
20	1,500	$4 62½	2
18	1,450	4 50	2
19	1,400	4 37½	2
20	1,350	4 25	2
18	1,300	4 12½	2
19	1,250	4 00	2
20	1,200	3 87½	2
18	1,150	3 75	2
19	1,100	3 62½	2
20	1,050	3 50	2
18	1,000	3 37½	2
19	950	3 25	2
20	900	3 12½	2
18	850	3 00	2
19	800	2 87½	2
20	750	2 75	2
18	700	2 62½	2
19	650	2 50	2
20	600	2 37½	2
18	550	2 25	2
19	500	2 12½	2
20	450	2 00	2

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Amount.
18	1,450	$4 60	2
18	1,400	4 50	17
20	1,350	4 37½	5
19	1,300	4 25	19
20	1,250	4 00	3
19	1,200	3 62½	2
18	1,150	3 50	18
19	1,100	3 37½	19
20	1,050	3 25	17
19	1,000	3 00	4
18	1,400	4 50	2
19	1,350	4 00	1
20	1,300	3 75	1
18	1,250	3 62½	1
19	1,200	3 50	1
20	1,150	3 37½	1
18	1,100	3 25	1
19	1,050	3 12½	1
20	1,000	3 00	1
18	950	2 87½	1
19	900	2 75	1
20	850	2 62½	1
18	800	2 50	1
19	750	2 37½	1
20	700	2 25	1
18	650	2 12½	1
19	600	2 00	1

HOLMES, LAFFERTY

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LOUISIANA TURMOIL.

TEE END NEAR AT HAND.

Pinchbeck Disregards a Decree of Contempt by the State Court.

The President Recognizes the Authority of the Acting Governor and the State House Legislature--Appeal by Col. McEnery, Claiming to be Governor Elect.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The Eighth District Court issued an order for the arrest of Pinchbeck for contempt. Pinchbeck refused to recognize the authority, and was protected by deputy marshals. No attempt was made to use force in executing the order of the court. Pinchbeck has signed the act passed yesterday abolishing the Eighth District Court. Clinton, the new State Auditor, was installed in office to day.

The Mechanics Institute Legislature took action regarding re-admittant members. The Senate passed a resolution declaring the seats of all absent to-morrow without good cause vacant.

PROCLAMATION BY ACTING GOVERNOR PINCHBECK—HIS AUTHORITY RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following explains itself:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1872.

To the People of Louisiana: It is my duty to make known that the President of the United States has formally and officially recognized the State government of Louisiana, to the head of which I have been called under the constitution of Louisiana. The following dispatch has been received and is published for the information of all law-abiding citizens of the State, to-wit:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1872.—Acting Governor Pinchbeck, New Orleans, La.: Let it be understood as are interpreted by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at the Mechanics' Institute as the lawful Legislature, and it is suggested that you make proclamation to that effect; and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the Legislature is hereby recognized to protect the State from disorder and violence. GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

Now therefore I, P. B. S. Pinchbeck, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor of the State, do issue this my proclamation, counseling and commanding all citizens to recognize, support and give due obedience to the government of the State so recognized. I counsel and command all persons who may be participating in any illegal assembly, claiming to be the Legislature of the State, assembled elsewhere than at the state house, the Mechanics' Institute, to disperse. I request all citizens to aid in maintaining peace and order and obedience to the lawful constituted authorities. And furthermore, in the discharge of executive duties, I call upon all commissioners, whatever pretence or authority they may allege for their action, that they may be held to strict accountability for their conduct in the premises, and punished to the utmost extent of the law for violation of the good order of society, or disregard of the dignities and peace of the State. And I now command and will enforce obedience to all laws which may have been enacted or may be enacted by the General Assembly of the State now in session at the State House, Mechanics' Institute.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at New Orleans, this twelfth day of December, 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh. By the Governor:

P. B. S. PINCHBECK,
Acting Governor of Louisiana.
GEORGE E. BOVER, Secretary of State.

COL. MCENERY, ALLEGED GOVERNOR ELECT, APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following was telegraphed to-day; His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States: Claiming to be the Governor elect of this State, I beg you, in the name of all justice, to suspend the government now in the hands of here until the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either government, the people, through the action of the Pinchbeck government and its Legislature, simply desire to be heard through a committee of one hundred of the best citizens, on the eve of departure for Washington, before you recognize one or other of said governments, which otherwise will be condemned until we are fully heard.

[Signed.] JNO. MCENERY.

Governor Warmouth recommends that a committee of the Fusion Legislature accompany the citizens' committee to Washington.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Tichborne Case Again—Garibaldi Deplores Having Opposed the Germans.

LONDON, December 12.—The case for support of the Tichborne claimant was held at St. James Hall last night. The principal speakers were Mr. Whalley, M. P., Mr. Onslow and the claimant himself. There was much disorder during the proceedings, and parties in the audience who were opposed disbelief in the assertions of the alleged Sir Roger, were roughly treated by his friends, and hustled out of the hall.

The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Garibaldi to an Italian friend, in which the General says he joined France in 1870 purely from devotion to democratic principles, yet he feels a pang of sorrow because he had to fight against those noble Germans who, in their progress toward truth, are struggling against the hydra of Jesuitism. He confesses with shame that Italy is going back in the path of error.

Statement Concerning the Pope Contradicted.

ROME, December 12.—It is not true, as has been reported, that the Pope will leave Rome if the bill for the suppression of certain religious orders now before Parliament should pass.

Argentine Republic and Brazil at Peace.

LISBON, December 12.—The mail steamship *Douro* has arrived from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed November 20th. She reports the Argentine envoy, had brought his negotiations with Brazil to an amicable conclusion. It is settled that Paraguay shall make separate treaties with the Argentine States. The Brazilian and Argentine troops are to evacuate Paraguay and the Island of Atajo three months after the conclusion of the treaties. The treaty already made between Brazil and Paraguay is not disturbed. The allies in the war with Paraguay are placed on an identical footing with regard to the indemnification of their expenses. Paraguay is to pay them upwards of two per cent. per annum of war indemnity during the next 15 years, and six per cent annually thereafter until the entire amount is liquidated.

German African Explorer Heard From.

PARIS, December 12.—News has been received of Herr Mauch, the German explorer of Africa. He had arrived at Gondokoro in his way home and was in good health.

The Right of Petition in France.

LONDON, December 12.—A special from Paris says Gambetta and Louis Blanc will be the first speakers in the debate on Saturday in the National Assembly on the petitions for the dissolution of that body. Thiers, to show the neutral position he occupies, will not attend the discussion. The Ministers will probably disapprove of the debate as inopportune.

The Left in the Assembly is much censured for raising inopportunely the question of dissolution, and their giving the Germans a pretext for not rejecting guarantees for the payment of the war indemnity, and an excuse for refusing to evacuate the country. M. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has instructed the Prefects to prohibit the signing of petitions for dissolution of the present Assembly.

M. Raoul Duval Lacombe and D' Andrefit Pasquier will take part in the discussion. It is the immediate effect of the debate will not be the petition now coming in but those which were presented at the last session of the Assembly.

Emigrant Ship Wrecked—Eighty Lives Lost.

LONDON, December 12.—Intelligence has reached this city that the ship Franklin, which sailed from Hamburg several days ago for San Francisco, with a large number of emigrants on board, had stranded on the coast of Vieland, an island of the Netherlands, in the North Sea, and went to pieces. Eighty persons are known to have perished.

Bank of England Discount Rate.

LONDON, December 12.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced one per cent., and is now five per cent.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 12.—No hope is now entertained for the recovery of Disraeli's wife.

A special from Paris says that the gales on Tuesday last were dreadful. Versailles was also visited by the hurricane, and the damage to property is very great. Several persons were killed in Bois de Boulogne.

VIENNA, December 12.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. The Deputies from Tyrol and Vorarlberg were absent.

Market News.

SOUTHAMPTON, December 12.—The steamship Hansa has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅝@91⅞; account 91⅞. American securities—5-20s, of '62, old, 92; do '62, 91½; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 89¾; fifte 43½. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £450,000. Tallow 45s@45s 3d. Linseed oil £32 5s. Turpentine 42s.

FRANKFORT, December 12.—American bonds—5-20s of '62, 96½.

PARIS, December 12.—Rents 54 francs 72 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10⅝@10¾d; Orleans 10⅝d; sales 15,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 30s 6d. Spring wheat 10s 10d@11s. Red winter wheat 10s 9d@10s. Cumberland middling 10⅝d; short rib middles 60s. Lard 43s 3d.

ANTWERP, December 12.—Refined petroleum 69 francs.

FIRES.

More Incendiarism at Galva Illinois.

CHICAGO, December 12.—A fire at Galva, Illinois, at an early hour this morning, entirely destroyed one of the largest business buildings left by the recent conflagration, which consumed nearly the whole town. The building was occupied by Anderson & Engvrand, dealers in boots and shoes, and Thomas Nyestrup, saloon keeper. The former firm lose $4,000; insurance $1,000, in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Nyeborg loses $1,000; no insurance. Flanburg & Mack, owners of the building, lose $4,000; no insurance. It is believed the fire was undoubtedly incendiary, and two Swedes have been arrested on suspicion.

The Proposed Fusion Oil Producers' and Refiners' Associations.

NEW YORK, December 12.—The oil refiners' organizing yesterday did not, as was previously expected, form any fusion with the producers' organization. At the meeting of the directors of the refiners' organization, however, which was attended by gentlemen from Philadelphia, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, as well as residents of this city, it was admitted by several that, though they were not empowered to take any decisive action, they were informally instructed to canvass among the trade for a scheme looking to the proposed fusion.

The lighthouse on an island near Quebec, was completely destroyed in the recent hurricane. The house of the lighthouse keeper was also destroyed, and Mr. Baxter, the keeper, his wife and six children were all killed.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of the internal revenue, for abolishing Internal Revenue Assessors, and explained it, stating that if passed it would save between two and two and a half millions dollars annually.

Mr. SUMNER asked whether the Committee of Finance had considered the propriety of reducing the number of Collectors of Internal Revenue. He had been assured by persons familiar with the subject that the number of collectors might be greatly reduced without injury to the service.

Mr. SHERMAN said that in some large cities it might be practicable to reduce the number of collectors, but it would not be in regard to less thickly populated. Besides, the reduction of the number of collectors would not greatly reduce the expense, as they were paid chiefly by fees, depending upon the amount of business done.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that as he understood the law of last June on the subject, it provided for a greater reduction of internal revenue than the pending bill would make. That law authorized a reduction of the whole number of assessors and collectors to one hundred and sixty, while this one, although abolishing assessors, would allow the retention of collectors to the number of about two hundred and ninety. He did not say he would not vote for this bill, because he was in favor of any bill that would reduce the cost of the Internal Revenue Department, but in view of how little had been done under previous laws he could not much condidence that this one would effect the object.

Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, said that when Gen. Grant came into power there were twenty-eight hundred assistant assessors, but now there were only about thirteen hundred. There had been a reduction under the law passed three years ago of about fifteen hundred assistant assessors, besides about thirty assessors. Then the law of June last was passed, providing for a reduction of the number to eighty, and Senator Trumbull complained that no action had been taken under the law, ignoring the fact that the time had not yet arrived when the law was to go into effect. But in the meantime the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had devised a scheme by which the force could be very much more reduced than by the law of June last. That is to reduce the number of collectors and assessors to eighty, leaving it with the assessors to retain the present number of assistant assessors. But this would reduce the number of collectors to one for each collection district, while providing that no collector should receive more pay than $5,000, and as their deputies are to be paid out of their own pockets, the number of deputies makes no difference to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to Mr. Morrill's statement that the time for the law of June last to go into effect had not arrived, read the following provision of that law:

"From and after the 1st day of January, 1873, it shall be the duty of the President and he is hereby authorized and directed" to reduce the internal revenue districts in the United States to eighty in number."

He (Mr. Trumbull) repeated that the number of officers of internal revenue allowed to be retained under this bill was greater than the number allowed by law a year ago, and unchecked. The plea that the deputy collectors would not cost the United States could not be sustained, because they would pay his own deputies out of his $4,500 a year was preposterous.

Mr. CASSERLY said the administration, either from want of power or will, had failed to carry out the reforms in the Internal Revenue Department for which Congress provided. He believed that if the President understood the subject more thoroughly, he would be more prompt to act on his own judgment in carrying the law out. But if he was unfortunate to be surrounded by men interested in keeping the truth from him, and who, being themselves appointed by him to the service, he will not be condemned until we are fully heard.

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Mr. SHERMAN said there was not the least necessity for the Senator from California (Mr. Casserly) or any one, to allege that the President in connection with this subject, or to intimate that he had in any way surrendered his will to the discretion of subordinates, and who he would not be responsible for the action of his subordinates. He (Mr. Sherman) knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act hastily or improperly. The execution of the law of June last until after the election. Everybody knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act hastily or improperly. The execution of the law of June last until after the election. Everybody knew that in matters of this kind the President did not act hastily or improperly. The execution of the law by the 1st of January he would have performed the duty required upon him by the law, and would do it after due consideration with officers of the Department. There was no occasion for the intimation that the President was surrendering his will to subordinates and was controlled by men interested in connected with politics.

After further discussion, the Finance Committee's amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill for the relief of sufferers by the Boston fire was called up by Mr. WILSON.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, criticized the bill, but said he would not object to it.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, opposed the bill. As a matter of relief it was a humbug, and as a matter of policy extremely vicious.

Mr. SUMNER said he hoped the bill would be passed as it came from the House. The bill was opposed as setting a bad precedent, but the precedent would be applied only in a similar case. The bill proposed a settling a bad precedent, but the precedent would be applied only in a similar case. The bill proposed as setting